

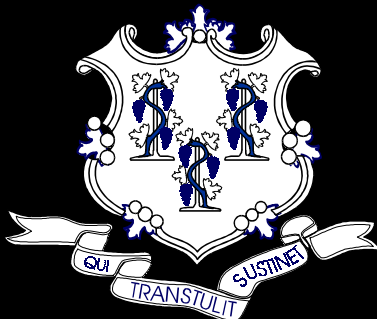
2000 FORM CT-709

Connecticut Gift Tax

Return and Instructions

This booklet
contains:

- Form CT-709
- Form CT-709 EXT
- Form CT-709
FARMLAND



Dear Customer:

This is just one of the tax cuts totaling over \$2 billion that have been implemented over the past 6 years, reducing the state tax burden for all taxpayers. Not only does this enhance Connecticut's reputation as the premier location for people to live, work, and play, it continues to help drive the state's economic success.

Inside this Form CT-709, *Connecticut Gift Tax Return and Instructions*, you will find information about 2000 legislation that reduces the gift tax until it is ultimately repealed for gifts under \$1 million. The new gift tax rate schedule is included.

DRS Taxpayer Services staff can answer any of your questions by phone, letter, or e-mail. Use the information on the back cover to reach them. The DRS Web site is also a valuable resource that is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Visit the Web site address below to preview and download Connecticut tax forms, DRS publications, and other information that you may need to complete this or any other Connecticut tax return.

DRS continues to focus on providing you with excellent customer service and a user-friendly approach to tax administration. I welcome your comments and ideas on how we can improve the way we do business. Please phone, write, or e-mail me through our Web site.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Gene Gavin
Commissioner of Revenue Services

Taxpayer information is available on our Web site:

www.drs.state.ct.us

CONN-TAX

If you have a touch-tone phone, you can obtain important income tax information 24 hours a day from CONN-TAX, the Department's information line. Call **1-800-382-9463** (toll-free from within Connecticut) or **860-297-5962** (from anywhere), press "1" to be connected to "Income Tax Information Menu," then press "2" to select "Recorded Income Tax Information." Enter the three-digit number next to the topic of your choice shown below, or follow the prerecorded instructions.

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Extended Telephone Hours for the 2001 Filing Season (Option "0"):

Monday, **January 29** (until 7 p.m.)
Wednesday, **January 31** (until 7 p.m.)
Monday, **February 5** (until 7 p.m.)
Wednesday, **February 7** (until 7 p.m.)

2001 Extended Telephone Personal Assistance and Walk-in Hours:

(25 Sigourney Street, Hartford Only)

Saturday, **April 14** (8:30 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.)
Monday, **April 16** (until 8 p.m.)
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CONNECTICUT SUCCESSION TAX

The Connecticut succession tax is imposed on the transfer of property after death. The succession tax differs from an estate tax in that the size of the exemption and the rate of taxation vary depending upon the relationship of the decedent to the individual receiving the decedent's property.

The tax is levied on the transfer of property to heirs or beneficiaries after an individual dies. The relationship of the decedent to the individual receiving the property determines the class of the transfer, and fixes the applicable exemption from taxation as well as the tax rate.

Since 1997, the succession tax is being reduced in increments, and ultimately will be repealed in 2005. For more information on the phaseout of the Connecticut succession tax request a copy of **Special Notice 95(18)**, *1995 Legislative Changes Affecting the Succession and Transfer Taxes and the Estate Tax*. See *How to Get Additional Forms and Publications* on Page 5.

A credit is allowed on a succession tax return in the amount of gift tax imposed **and paid on Form CT-709**, *Connecticut Gift Tax Return*, for taxable gifts that are includable in the gross taxable estate of the donor.

SOME IMPORTANT CHANGES

- The Connecticut gift tax will be reduced, in increments, starting with gifts made during 2001. The tax will ultimately be repealed other than for those donors who make taxable gifts, for Connecticut tax purposes, in an amount exceeding \$1 million during a calendar year. For more information, see **Special Notice 2000(10)**, *2000 Legislation Affecting the Connecticut Gift Tax*.
- The annual exclusion amount will be indexed for inflation after 1998 for federal and Connecticut gift tax purposes. There is no adjustment to the annual exclusion amount for 1999 or 2000.

GIFT TAX RATE SCHEDULE

Calendar Year	Amount of Taxable Gifts, for Connecticut Gift Tax Purposes	Tax
Prior to 2001	\$25,000 or less	1%
	over \$25,000 but not over \$50,000	\$250 plus 2% of the excess over \$25,000
	over \$50,000 but not over \$75,000	\$750 plus 3% of the excess over \$50,000
	over \$75,000 but not over \$100,000	\$1,500 plus 4% of the excess over \$75,000
	over \$100,000 but not over \$200,000	\$2,500 plus 5% of the excess over \$100,000
2001	over \$200,000	\$7,500 plus 6% of the excess over \$200,000
	\$25,000 or less	EXEMPT
	over \$25,000 but not over \$50,000	\$250 plus 2% of the excess over \$25,000
	over \$50,000 but not over \$75,000	\$750 plus 3% of the excess over \$50,000
	over \$75,000 but not over \$100,000	\$1,500 plus 4% of the excess over \$75,000
2002	over \$100,000 but not over \$675,000	\$2,500 plus 5% of the excess over \$100,000
	over \$675,000	\$31,250 plus 6% of the excess over \$675,000
	\$50,000 or less	EXEMPT
	over \$50,000 but not over \$75,000	\$750 plus 3% of the excess over \$50,000
	over \$75,000 but not over \$100,000	\$1,500 plus 4% of the excess over \$75,000
2003	over \$100,000 but not over \$700,000	\$2,500 plus 5% of the excess over \$100,000
	over \$700,000	\$32,500 plus 6% of the excess over \$700,000
	\$75,000 or less	EXEMPT
	over \$75,000 but not over \$100,000	\$1,500 plus 4% of the excess over \$75,000
2004	over \$100,000 but not over \$700,000	\$2,500 plus 5% of the excess over \$100,000
	over \$700,000	\$32,500 plus 6% of the excess over \$700,000
	\$100,000 or less	EXEMPT
2005	over \$100,000 but not over \$850,000	\$2,500 plus 5% of the excess over \$100,000
	over \$850,000	\$40,000 plus 6% of the excess over \$850,000
	\$950,000 or less	EXEMPT
After 2005	over \$950,000	\$45,000 plus 6% of the excess over \$950,000
	\$1,000,000 or less	EXEMPT
	over \$1,000,000	\$47,500 plus 6% of the excess over \$1,000,000

GENERAL INFORMATION

How to Get Help

DRS is ready to help you and offers several resources where you can get answers to your Connecticut tax questions. Visit the DRS Web site at www.drs.state.ct.us or for personal assistance, refer to the back cover of this booklet for a list of DRS walk-in offices and telephone numbers. DRS offices are open Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. If you visit, be sure to bring your

completed federal Form 709, United States Gift (and Generation-Skipping Transfer) Tax Return.

Personal telephone assistance is available Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Extended hours are offered January through April. Automated information may answer your questions anytime. Call Conn-Tax, the DRS information line or visit the DRS Web site for details.

How to Get Additional Forms and Publications

Download and print Connecticut tax forms and publications seven days a week from the DRS Web site, www.drs.state.ct.us. Forms are also available at any of the DRS walk-in offices and the other sources listed on the back cover of this booklet. You may also photocopy the forms you need from the *2000 Connecticut Package X*, which is on file at most public libraries.

What is Gift Tax

The gift tax is a tax imposed on the transfer of property by gift during each calendar year. The tax is measured by taxable gifts, as defined for federal gift tax purposes. The federal gift tax exclusion of \$10,000 per donee per year for a gift of present interest, the unlimited gift tax marital deduction, and the charitable deduction are recognized for Connecticut gift tax purposes.

There is no unified credit for Connecticut gift tax purposes. Therefore, the tax computed as payable on **Form CT-709** must be paid when filing this return.

Who Must Pay Gift Tax

The gift tax is imposed on donors who are resident individuals or nonresident individuals. If the gift tax is not paid when due, the donee is personally liable for the tax to the extent of the value of the gift. The donor's residency status is determined at the time the gift is made.

For gift tax purposes, the criteria to determine residency are the same criteria used to determine residency for Connecticut income tax purposes.

Who Must File Form CT-709

A Connecticut **resident individual** donor must file **Form CT-709** if the donor is required to file federal Form 709, United States Gift (and Generation-Skipping Transfer) Tax Return, and either:

- Makes a transfer by gift of any intangible property (including cash); **or**
- Makes a transfer by gift of real or tangible personal property located within Connecticut.

A **nonresident individual** donor must file **Form CT-709** if the donor is required to file federal Form 709 and either:

- Makes a transfer by gift of any intangible property employed in carrying on any trade or business within Connecticut; **or**
- Makes a transfer by gift of real or tangible personal property located within Connecticut.

If a donor makes gifts subject to the Connecticut gift tax, the donor must file only one **Form CT-709** listing all gifts made during the taxable year to all donees. In no case may a donor file separate gift tax returns for each donee.

A married couple may not file a joint gift tax return. However, they may elect to "gift split." (See *Gift Splitting Election* on Page 10.) If the spouses elect to gift split, the donor spouse and the consenting spouse must **each** file separate gift tax returns unless **either** of the following two exceptions apply.

EXCEPTION 1 - During the calendar year:

- Only **one** spouse (the donor spouse) made any gifts; **and**
- The total value of these gifts to each third-party donee does not exceed \$20,000; **and**
- All of these gifts are gifts of a present interest.

EXCEPTION 2 - During the calendar year:

- Only **one** spouse (the donor spouse) made gifts of more than \$10,000 but not more than \$20,000 to any third-party donee; **and**
- The only gifts made by the other spouse (the consenting spouse) were gifts of not more than \$10,000 to third-party donees other than those to whom the donor spouse made gifts; **and**
- All of the gifts made by both spouses are gifts of a present interest.

If the conditions in either Exception 1 or 2 are met, only the donor spouse must file a return and the consenting spouse must attest to his or her election to gift split on the donor spouse's return.

If the donor becomes legally incompetent or dies before filing the gift tax return, the donor's guardian, conservator, executor or administrator must file the tax return. If there is no duly qualified executor or administrator, the donor's heirs, legatees, devisees, and distributees are liable for and required to pay the tax to the extent of the value of their inheritances, bequests, devises or distributive shares of the donor's estate.

Only individuals are required to file returns as donors. However, where gifts are made by **trusts, estates, partnerships or corporations**, the individual beneficiaries, partners or stockholders become donors and may incur liability under Connecticut gift tax law. For example, a gift by a corporation generally is treated as a gift by the stockholders of the corporation. Similarly, a gift to a corporation generally is treated as a gift to the stockholders of the corporation.

When to File Form CT-709

In general, **Form CT-709** is due on or before April 15 of the year following the calendar year when the gifts were made, unless an extension for filing **Form CT-709** was granted.

Death of donor: Where gifts were made during the calendar year in which the donor died, the due date for **Form CT-709** depends on whether the donor's estate is required to file a federal estate tax return.

- A. If no federal estate tax return is required, **Form CT-709** is due on or before April 15 following the calendar year when the gifts were made unless an extension for filing **Form CT-709** was granted.
- B. If a federal estate tax return is required, **Form CT-709** is due on or before the **earlier** of:
- The due date for filing the federal estate tax return (within nine months of the date of the donor's death), unless an extension was granted for filing the federal estate tax return; or
 - April 15 of the year following the calendar year when the gifts were made, unless an extension was granted for filing **Form CT-709**.

If the due date falls on a Saturday, Sunday or legal holiday, the next business day is the due date. Your return meets the timely filed and timely payment rules if the U.S. Postal Service cancellation date, or the date recorded or marked by a designated private delivery service (designated PDS), is on or before the due date. Not all services provided by these designated PDSs qualify. Only those specific types of service listed below qualify at this time.

The following are the designated PDSs and qualifying types of service at the time of publication:

Airborne Express <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Overnight Air Express Service</i>• <i>Next Afternoon Service</i>• <i>Second Day Service</i>	DHL Worldwide Express <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>DHL "Same Day" Service</i>• <i>DHL USA Overnight</i>
Federal Express <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>FedEx Priority Overnight</i>• <i>FedEx Standard Overnight</i>• <i>FedEx 2Day</i>	United Parcel Service <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>UPS Next Day Air</i>• <i>UPS Next Day Air Saver</i>• <i>UPS 2nd Day Air</i>• <i>UPS 2nd Day Air A.M.</i>

This list is subject to change. To verify the names of designated PDSs and qualifying types of service, check the DRS Web site or call DRS. See **Special Notice 99(14)**, *Designated Private Delivery Services*.

The 2000 **Form CT-709** may also be used for gifts made during 2001 if:

1. The donor of the gifts dies before July 15, 2001, and the due date for filing federal Form 709 is nine months after the date of death; and
2. The 2001 **Form CT-709** is not available by the time the return is required to be filed. **However, you must incorporate any tax law changes that are effective for the year in which the gifts were made.**

If you use the 2000 form for gifts made in 2001, cross out 2000 on the top of **Form CT-709** and enter 2001.

Extension Request

If an extension was granted for filing the federal gift tax return, you must file **Form CT-709 EXT**, *Application for Extension of Time to File Connecticut Gift Tax Return*, to be granted an extension of time to file **Form CT-709**, but you do not have to give an explanation for requesting the extension of time. If an extension was *not* granted for filing the federal gift tax return, you must file **Form CT-709 EXT** to be granted an extension of time for filing **Form CT-709**, and you must give an explanation for requesting the extension of time.

Form CT-709 EXT only extends the time to file your return; it does not extend the time to pay your tax due. See *Interest and Penalties* on Page 7 if you do not pay all the tax due with your request for extension.

If a taxpayer is unable to request an extension because of illness, absence, or other good cause, any person standing in close personal or business relationship to the taxpayer (including an attorney, accountant, or enrolled agent) may sign the request on the taxpayer's behalf. This person is considered a duly authorized agent for this purpose, provided the request states the reason(s) for a signature other than that of the taxpayer and states the relationship existing between the taxpayer and the signer.

Where to File

Use the pre-addressed envelope enclosed with your return or mail to:

Department of Revenue Services
PO Box 2978
Hartford CT 06104-2978

Amended Returns

If, after filing the Connecticut gift tax return you, as the donor, discover an error was made, you must file an amended **Form CT-709**. Complete the return using the corrected figures, as if you were filing it for the first time. Check the Amended Return box on the front of the return. Enter the amount paid with the original return on Line 3.

The donor must file an amended **Form CT-709** to report additional tax due or to claim a refund. Your amended return must be filed no later than three years after the original due date of the return. **You must include a statement explaining why the return is being amended.**

If you, as the donor, are *financially disabled*, the time to file an amended **Form CT-709** is extended for as long as you are *financially disabled*. You are considered *financially disabled* if you are unable to manage your own affairs by reason of a medically determinable physical or mental impairment that has lasted or can be expected to last for a continuous period of not less than 12 months. You are not considered *financially disabled* during any period that your spouse or any other person is authorized to act on your behalf in financial matters.

Reporting Changes to Your Federal Return

If the amount of taxable gifts reported on federal Form 709 is changed or corrected by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) or other competent authority, and the change or correction affects the Connecticut gift tax liability, you, as the donor, must file an amended **Form CT-709**. File an amended **Form CT-709** no later than 90 days after the final determination of your federal gift tax liability.

If you amend your federal gift tax return, and the amendment affects your Connecticut gift tax liability, you must file an amended **Form CT-709**. File an amended **Form CT-709** no later than 90 days after the date of filing your amended federal gift tax return.

Interest and Penalties

In general, interest and penalty apply to any portion of the tax that is not paid on or before the original due date of the return.

Interest

If you do not pay the tax when due, you will owe interest at the rate of 1% (.01) per month or fraction of month until the tax is paid in full.

Interest on underpayments or late payments of tax cannot be waived.

Penalty for Late Payment or Late Filing

The penalty for late payment or underpayment of the gift tax is 10% (.10) of the tax due or \$50, whichever is greater.

If no tax is due, the Commissioner of Revenue Services may impose a \$50 penalty for the late filing of any return or report that is required by law to be filed.

Penalty for Failure to File

If you do not file a return and the Commissioner of Revenue Services files a return for you, the penalty for failure to file is 10% (.10) of the balance due or \$50, whichever is greater.

Penalty for Failure to Report Federal Changes

You must report any change or correction by the Internal Revenue Service or other competent authority for any taxable year, if the federal change or correction affects your Connecticut gift tax liability, by filing an amended **Form CT-709**. You must report such change or correction no later than 90 days after the final determination of your federal gift tax liability. The penalty for failure to file an amended **Form CT-709** within this time is 10% (.10) or \$50, whichever is greater.

You must file an amended **Form CT-709** if you file an amended federal gift tax return for any taxable year and if the amendment affects your Connecticut gift tax liability. You must file the amended **Form CT-709** no later than 90 days after the date you file your amended federal gift tax return. The penalty for failure to file an amended **Form CT-709** within this time is 10% (.10) or \$50, whichever is greater.

Waiver of Penalty

The donor may be able to have the penalty waived if the failure to file or pay tax on time was due to reasonable cause. Before a penalty waiver can be granted, all tax and interest must be paid. All requests must:

- Be in writing and contain a clear and complete explanation;
- Include the donor's name and Social Security Number;
- Include the name of original form filed or billing notice received; and
- Include the taxable filing period.

Interest cannot be waived. Attach the penalty waiver request to the **front** of the tax return or mail separately to:

**Department of Revenue Services
Penalty Review Committee
PO Box 5089
Hartford CT 06102-5089**

Record Keeping

Keep a copy of your tax return, worksheets, and records of all items appearing on the return until the statute of limitations expires for that return. Usually, this is three years from the date the return was due or filed, whichever is later. You may need this information to prepare future returns or to file amended returns.

Copies of Returns

You may request a copy of a previously filed Connecticut gift tax return from DRS by completing **LGL-002, Request for Disclosure of Tax Return or Tax Return Information**. It generally takes three weeks to fill such requests.

TRANSFERS SUBJECT TO GIFT TAX

Transfers (in trust or otherwise) of real, personal, tangible or intangible property by gift (direct or indirect) by a resident or nonresident individual during 2000 are subject to the Connecticut gift tax if:

- The gift or gifts are of real or tangible personal property located within Connecticut; or
- The donor is a resident individual and the gift or gifts are of intangible personal property (such as stocks, bonds or money), or
- The donor is a nonresident individual and the gift or gifts are of intangible personal property employed in carrying on any trade or business within Connecticut.

Taxable Gifts

Taxable gifts, for Connecticut gift tax purposes, means the *total amount of gifts*, for Connecticut gift tax purposes, made during a calendar year, less certain deductions (deductions for gifts to charitable organizations or for gifts to a spouse, to the extent those gifts are includible in the total amount of gifts for Connecticut gift tax purposes).

The **total amount of gifts**, for Connecticut gift tax purposes, is the sum of the value, on the date of the gift, of each gift made by the donor to each donee during the calendar year. This amount may be less than the total amount of gifts for federal gift tax purposes, if:

- Any gifts made by the donor are not subject to Connecticut gift tax (such as a gift of real or tangible personal property located outside Connecticut);
- The donor is not entitled to all or a portion of the annual exclusion (the first \$10,000 of any gifts to a particular donee during a calendar year) for Connecticut gift tax purposes because all or a portion of the first \$10,000 of any gifts to the donee during the calendar year was not subject to Connecticut gift tax (such as a gift of real property located outside Connecticut); or
- The value of any gift for Connecticut gift tax purposes differs from the value for federal gift tax purposes (such as a gift of farmland, where the donor claims special valuation on *Schedule CT-709 Farmland*).

The deductions allowed from the total amount of gifts, for Connecticut gift tax purposes, may be less than the deductions allowed from the total amount of gifts, for federal gift tax purposes, if gifts that are not subject to Connecticut gift tax (such as a gift of real or tangible personal property located outside Connecticut) are made to a charitable organization or to a spouse.

Annual Exclusion

Certain transfers are wholly or partially excluded from the total amount of gifts. The **first** \$10,000 (\$20,000 gift split) of any gifts to any donee during the calendar year of a present (not future) interest in property is excluded from the total amount of gifts. A **present interest** in property is an unrestricted right to the immediate use, possession or enjoyment of property or the income from the property. The first \$10,000 (\$20,000) of any gifts to any donee during the calendar year is the same for federal and Connecticut gift tax purposes.

Gifts to any donee which include tangible personal property or real property located outside Connecticut are not subject to the Connecticut gift tax. Therefore, if all or a portion of the first \$10,000 (\$20,000) of gifts to any donee during the calendar year is a gift or gifts of tangible personal property or real property located outside Connecticut, the donor is not entitled to the annual exclusion to that extent for Connecticut gift tax purposes.

The annual exclusion amount will be indexed for inflation after 1998 for federal and Connecticut gift tax purposes. However, there is no adjustment to the annual exclusion amount for 1999 or 2000.

For gifts made to a **spouse** who is **not a United States citizen**, the first \$103,000 of such gifts during the calendar year of a present interest in property is excluded from the total amounts of the gifts. (See *Gifts to Your Spouse* on Page 10.)

No part of a gift of a future interest is entitled to the annual exclusion. **Future interests** include reversions, remainders, and other interests or estates, whether vested or contingent, and whether or not supported by a particular interest or estate, the use, possession or enjoyment of which is to begin at some future date or time. However, refer to I.R.C. §2503(c) for guidance on how to treat gifts for the benefit of minors for Connecticut purposes.

Deductions from the total amount of gifts are allowed for gifts made to a:

- Charitable organization;
- Government entity (if the gift is exclusively for public purposes); **or**
- Donee who at the time of the gift is the donor's spouse (provided the donee is a United States citizen and such gifts are included in the total amount of gifts, for Connecticut gift tax purposes).

Value of Gift

General Rules

The value of a gift is the fair market value of the property on the date the gift is made. The fair market value is the price at which the property would change hands between a willing buyer and a willing seller, when neither is forced to buy or sell, and when both have reasonable knowledge of all relevant facts. Fair market value may not be determined by a forced sale price, nor by the sale price of the item in a market other than that in which the item is most commonly sold to the public. The location of the item must be taken into account whenever appropriate.

The valuation rules that are used in determining federal taxable gifts are also used in valuing Connecticut taxable gifts. For example, the fair market value of property may be reduced by the unpaid amount of any liens, including mortgages, to which the property is subject.

Use the tables found in IRS Publications 1457 and 1458 to determine the value of any **annuity, interest for life, term of years, remainder or reversionary interest** (other than those subject to the special valuation rules).

Example: During 2000, Ted conveys title to his house to a friend while retaining life use for himself. Ted does not receive any money or other type of payment from his friend. By retaining life use, Ted has made a gift of a remainder interest to his friend.

The gift of a remainder interest is a gift of a future interest. Ted is not allowed to claim the annual exclusion for his gift to his friend. If subsequently, Ted transfers by gift his life use in the house, he would be making an additional gift.

For more information on **valuation** of these gifts, see Treasury Regulation §25.2512-5.

Special Valuation Rules

Gifts, other than gifts of land classified as farmland under Conn. Gen. Stat. §12-107c, must be valued per the gift tax provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, and related regulations, including the special valuation rules of I.R.C. §§2701 to 2704 where they apply. Generally, the special valuation rules apply if a donor transfers certain property to a member of his or her family and, immediately after the transfer, retains or is deemed to have retained an interest in the property. For example, certain gifts of real property in which the donor retains a life estate and transfers a remainder interest to a member of his or her family are subject to the special valuation rules. Where the special valuation rules apply, the value of the retained interest is disregarded in determining the value of the gift made to the family member. For more information, see I.R.C. §2702.

Example: During 2000, Mary conveys title to her house to her three children and retains a life use for herself. Mary does not receive any money or other type of payment from her children. Mary has made a gift of a future interest to her children. Because this is a gift of a future interest to her lineal descendants, it is subject to the special valuation rules (I.R.C. §§2702 et seq.). The value of Mary's gift determined under the special valuation rules is the property's fair market value (less encumbrances). No annual exclusions are allowed because this is a gift of a future interest.

Gifts of Farmland

Transfers of Farmland or Change of Classification

If land that is classified as farmland under Conn. Gen. Stat. §12-107c is transferred to a donee who is a lineal descendant or that descendant's spouse, the property may be valued based upon its current use as farmland without regard to neighborhood land use of a more intensive nature. If, within ten years of the transfer, the donee transfers this farmland to a person other than the donee's lineal descendant or that descendant's spouse, or the land is no longer classified as farmland, the donee (or, if the land was transferred to the donee's lineal descendant or the descendant's spouse, the descendant or the descendant's spouse) will be liable for the difference between the tax that was due from the donor and the tax that would have been due if the land had been valued based upon its fair market value, rather than at its value as land classified as farmland.

A **lineal descendant** is a person in the direct line of descent, such as a child or grandchild. A lineal descendant does not include a corporation, partnership or trust.

The donor who claims special valuation on a gift of farmland must provide a copy of *Schedule CT-709 FARMLAND* to the donee, so the donee knows the amount of any additional tax that may become due.

Due Date of Additional Tax Liability

If additional gift tax becomes due because, within ten years after a gift of farmland, the donee transfers the farmland to a person other than the donee's lineal descendant or that descendant's spouse, or the land is no longer classified as farmland under Conn. Gen. Stat. §12-107c, the donee (or, if the land was transferred to the donee's lineal descendant or that descendant's spouse, the descendant or the descendant's spouse) must submit to DRS the copy of *Schedule CT-709 Farmland* that the original donor provided to the donee. The additional tax entered on Line F of *Schedule CT-709 Farmland* must be paid no later than 60 days following the transfer or the change in classification. The donee (or, if the land was transferred to the donee's lineal descendant or that descendant's spouse, the descendant or the descendant's spouse) must provide a written statement indicating when the land was transferred

to a person other than the donee's lineal descendant or that descendant's spouse, or, if the land is no longer classified as farmland under Conn. Gen. Stat. §12-107c, when the classification of the land was changed.

Attach a check or money order for the additional tax to a copy of *Schedule CT-709 Farmland* provided by the donor to the donee and the written statement and mail them to:

**Department of Revenue Services
PO Box 2978
Hartford CT 06104-2978**

The check or money order should be payable to the "**Commissioner of Revenue Services.**"

If the tax is not paid on time, the penalty is 10% (.10) of the balance due or \$50, whichever is greater. Interest will be charged on the underpayment of the tax at the rate of 1% (.01) per month or fraction of a month.

The Commissioner may, for good cause, extend the time for payment of the tax if the donee (or, if the land was transferred to the donee's lineal descendant or the descendant's spouse, that descendant or the descendant's spouse) files a written application with the Commissioner on or before the 60-day period expires.

Gift Splitting Election

If, for federal gift tax purposes, both spouses consent and make an election, all gifts made to third parties during the calendar year, whether made by one spouse alone or made partly by each spouse, are considered made one-half by each spouse (but only if at the time of the gift, each spouse is a citizen or resident of the United States).

Thus, the first \$20,000 of gifts of a present interest in property to any donee by consenting spouses during the calendar year are not subject to tax. Where such consent is given, the gift tax liability of the spouses is joint and several, which means one or both parties can be held responsible to pay the full amount of the tax due.

If both spouses consent to make an election to gift split for federal gift tax purposes, they must also make this election for Connecticut gift tax purposes. Each spouse must file his or her own **Form CT-709, Connecticut Gift Tax Return**, and the election to gift split must be made on each return.

The spouses must be legally married to each other at the time the gifts were made for gift splitting to apply. If they are subsequently divorced during the year, they still may gift split for gifts made while they were married so long as neither marries anyone else during the year. In addition, both must be citizens or residents of the United States on the date of the gift and one spouse may not create a general power of appointment in the other spouse over the property transferred. If the spouses consent to gift splitting, all gifts made during the year that qualify must be split.

The executor or administrator for a deceased spouse's estate, or the guardian of a legally incompetent spouse, as the case may be, may signify the consent. The consent of an executor or administrator will not be effective for gifts made by the surviving spouse during that portion of the calendar year that his or her spouse was deceased.

Gifts to Your Spouse

Do not report any gifts to your spouse on **Form CT-709, Schedule A**, unless:

- You made a gift of a terminable interest to your spouse;
- You made a gift of a terminable future interest to your spouse; or
- Your spouse was not a citizen of the United States at the time of the gift.

A **terminable interest in property** is an interest that will end or fail after a period of time or when some contingency occurs or fails to occur. Some examples of terminable interests are:

- A life estate;
- An estate for a specified number of years; or
- Any other property interest that after a period of time may terminate or fail.

Report all terminable interest gifts whether or not they can be deducted.

There is no marital deduction for gifts to a spouse who is not a United States citizen. However, an annual exclusion may apply. (See *Taxable Gifts* on Page 8.)

Charitable Remainder Trusts

If you made a gift to a charitable remainder trust and your spouse is the only noncharitable beneficiary other than you, the interest you gave to your spouse is not considered a terminable interest gift and, therefore, should not be reported on **Form CT-709, Schedule A**.

Transfers for Less Than Full Consideration

Gifts include transfers without consideration as well as sales and exchanges for less than adequate and full consideration, to the extent the value of the item sold or exchanged exceeds the value of the consideration received.

Powers of Appointment and Disclaimers

The exercise or release of a power of appointment may constitute a gift by the individual possessing the power. For additional information, see I.R.C. §2514 and the related regulations. The rules in I.R.C. §2518 apply for Connecticut gift tax purposes for disclaimers of gifts.

Joint Tenancy

If you buy property with your own funds, and you hold the title to the property with the donee as joint tenants with right of survivorship, but that right may be extinguished by either party severing his or her interest, you have made a gift to the donee in the amount of half the value of the property.

If you create a joint bank account for yourself and the donee (or a similar type of ownership by which you can get back the entire fund without the donee's consent), you have made a gift to the donee only if the donee draws on the account for his or her own benefit. The amount of the gift is the amount that the donee withdrew without any obligation to repay you.

If you buy a U.S. Savings Bond payable to yourself or the donee, there is a gift to the donee if he or she cashes the bond without any obligation to account to you.

Nonresident Aliens

Nonresident aliens are subject to gift tax for gifts of property located within Connecticut. Under certain circumstances they are also subject to gift tax for gifts of intangible property. For additional guidance on the treatment of those gifts for Connecticut gift tax purposes, see I.R.C. §2501(a).

If the nonresident alien does not have and is not eligible for a Social Security Number (SSN), he or she must obtain an Individual Taxpayer Identification Number (ITIN) from the IRS and enter it in the space provided for a Social Security Number.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FORM CT-709

Section 1

General Instructions

The top of **Form CT-709** requests information concerning the donor and the consenting spouse if gift splitting is elected. You must enter the donor's name, address, Social Security Number, legal residence, and citizenship. Check the box for **Amended Return** if you are filing an amended return.

Line Instructions

- A.** 1. Check this box if the donor died during the year **and** enter the date of death.
2. Check this box if the donor died during the calendar year for which this return is filed **and** the donor is not required to a file federal estate tax return.
- B.** Check this box if the donor died during the year **and** the donor's estate filed federal Form 4768, Application for Extension of Time to File a Return and/or Pay U.S. Estate (and Generation-Skipping Transfer) Taxes.
- C.** 1. Check this box if you are making a gift of land that is classified as farmland under Conn. Gen. Stat. §12-107c to a lineal descendant or that descendant's spouse and you are using a value based on its current use as farmland. Attach an appraisal or other document showing an adequate explanation of value based upon its current use and *Schedule CT-709 FARMLAND*. If no appraisal is attached to show how the property is valued, explain in detail how it was determined.
2. Check this box if, for federal gift tax purposes, you elected to treat certain contributions made during calendar year 2000 to qualified state tuition programs as being made ratably over a five-year period. If your total contributions during calendar year 2000

are \$50,000 or less, report only 20% of your total contributions on your 2000 Form CT-709, and report 20% of your total contributions on your Form CT-709 for calendar years 2001, 2002, 2003, and 2004. If your total contributions during calendar year 2000 are more than \$50,000, report on your 2000 Form CT-709 the amount in excess of \$50,000 plus \$10,000 (20% of the your total contributions of \$50,000 or less), and report 20% of your total contributions on your Form CT-709 for calendar years 2001, 2002, 2003, and 2004.

Example: In Year 1, when the annual exclusion amount under I.R.C. §2503(b) is \$10,000, **P** makes a contribution of \$60,000 to a qualified state tuition program for the benefit of **P**'s child. **P** elects under I.R.C. §529(c)(2)(B) to account for the gift ratably over a five-year period beginning with the calendar year of contribution. **P** is treated as making an excludible gift of \$10,000 in each of Years 1 through 5 and a taxable gift of \$10,000 is reported in Year 1.

- D.** Indicate whether your spouse is a United States citizen. If "NO," indicate if any property was transferred to him or her during the calendar year.
- E.** If you and your spouse elect to consider all the gifts made during the calendar year as made one-half by each spouse, check the box marked "YES" on Line E and enter the consenting spouse's name and Social Security Number on Line H. If the gift splitting election is made, the consenting spouse must sign and date **Form CT-709** on Line H.

The consent may generally be signed any time after the end of the calendar year. However, there are two exceptions:

1. The consent may not be signed after April 15 following the end of the year in which the gift was made. (But, if neither you nor your spouse has filed a gift tax return for the year on or before that date, the consent must be made on the first gift tax return for the year filed by either of you); **and**
2. The consent may not be signed after a notice of deficiency for the gift tax for the year has been sent to either you or your spouse.

The executor for a deceased spouse or the guardian for a legally incompetent spouse may consent.

The consent is effective for the entire calendar year. Therefore, all gifts made by both you and your spouse to third parties during the calendar year (while you were married) must be split. (See *Gift Splitting Election* on Page 10.)

- F.** If you were married to one another for the entire calendar year, check the "YES" box. If you were married for only part of the year, check the "NO" box.

Also, check the box that explains the change in your marital status during the year and give the date you were married, divorced, or widowed.

- G.** Indicate whether or not a gift tax return will be filed by your spouse for the year.

- H.** See instructions for Line E.

Section 2 - Tax Computation

Line Instructions

Line 1

Enter the amount from **Form CT-709, Schedule A**, Line 13. This is the amount of taxable gifts for the year.

Line 2

Calculate the Connecticut gift tax by using the **Gift Tax Rate Schedule** (on Page 4) and enter the amount on Line 2. (The unified credit allowed to offset gift taxes on lifetime transfers for federal gift tax purposes cannot be taken for Connecticut gift tax purposes.)

Line 3

Enter the amount, if any, paid with **Form CT-709 EXT, Application for Extension of Time to File Connecticut Gift Tax Return**.

Line 4

If the amount on Line 3 is greater than Line 2, enter the amount overpaid.

Line 5

If the amount on Line 3 is less than Line 2, enter the balance of tax due.

Line 6

If you fail to pay the tax when due, see *Interest and Penalties* on Page 7.

Line 7

If you are making a late payment or filing the return after the due date of the return, see *Interest and Penalties* on Page 7.

Line 8

Add Lines 5, 6, and 7 and enter the total on Line 8. This is your balance due. Pay the amount in full with the return. Make your check or money order payable to the "**Commissioner of Revenue Services**." Write your Social Security Number and "**2000 Form CT-709**" on the check or money order. **Do not send cash.**

Completing the Return

Who Must Sign the Return

The donor must sign and date **Form CT-709**. If the donor becomes legally incompetent or dies before filing the gift tax return, the donor's guardian, conservator, executor, or administrator, as the case may be, may sign the return on the donor's behalf.

Paid Preparer Information

Anyone you pay to prepare your return must sign and date it. Paid preparers must also enter their Social Security Number (SSN) or Preparer Tax Identification Number (PTIN), their firm's Federal Employer Identification Number, and their firm's name and address in the spaces provided.

Mailing Your Return

Retain a copy of this return for your records. Attach to this return a complete copy of federal Form 709, United States Gift (and Generation-Skipping Transfer) Tax Return, including **all** attachments, and other documents listed on Page 15. Use the envelope provided when mailing the return.

SCHEDULE A - COMPUTATION OF TAXABLE GIFTS

General Instructions

The information on *Schedule A* for each gift should generally be identical to the information reported on federal Form 709, Schedule A on the same gift. However, **only** those gifts subject to Connecticut gift tax should be reported on **Form CT-709, Schedule A**. For gifts of land classified as farmland under Conn. Gen. Stat. §12-107c, the land's value

Page 12

as farmland may differ from that reported on federal Form 709 Schedule A. (See *Gifts of Farmland* on Page 9.)

You must always enter all gifts of future interests that you made during the calendar year regardless of value. There is no annual exclusion for gifts of future interests. (See *Taxable Gifts* on Page 8.)

Contributions to Qualified State Tuition Programs

If the donor elects under I.R.C. §529(c)(2)(B) to treat any transfers made this year to a qualified state tuition program as made ratably over a five-year period beginning this year, see Section 1, Line Instructions, C. 2, on Page 11.

Gifts to Your Spouse

Do not enter any gifts to your spouse on *Schedule A* unless:

- You gave a gift of a terminable interest to your spouse;
- You gave a gift of a terminable future interest to your spouse; or
- Your spouse was not a citizen of the United States at the time of the gift.

If all the terminable interests that you gave to your spouse qualify as life estates with power of appointment, do not enter any of them on *Schedule A*.

If You do not Elect to "Gift Split"

If the total amount of gifts, for Connecticut gift tax purposes, of present interests to any donee is more than \$10,000 in the calendar year, you must enter all such gifts that you made during the year to or on behalf of that donee, including those gifts that will be excluded under the annual exclusion. If the total amount of gifts, for Connecticut gift tax purposes, is \$10,000 or less, do not enter on *Schedule A* any gifts (except gifts of future interests) that you made to that donee. (The annual exclusion amount will be indexed for inflation after 1998 for federal and

Connecticut gift tax purposes. However, there is no adjustment to the annual exclusion amount for 1999 or 2000.)

If You Elect to "Gift Split"

Enter on *Schedule A* the entire value of every gift you made during that portion of the calendar year that you were married, even if the gift's value will be less than \$10,000 after it is split on *Schedule A*, Line 2. (See *Gift Splitting Election* on Page 10.)

The donor's adjusted basis for Connecticut gift tax purposes is the same as the donor's adjusted basis for federal gift tax purposes.

Order for Grouping Gifts

List all gifts to each donee in chronological order. The order for grouping gifts on *Schedule A*, Column A is:

1. Gifts to the donor's spouse;
2. Gifts to third parties that are to be split with the spouse;
3. Charitable gifts (if taxpayer is not splitting with the spouse); and
4. Other gifts.

If a transfer results in gifts to two people (for example, a life estate to one, remainder to another), the gifts must be listed separately.

Each gift made during the year should be identified by number in Column A.

SCHEDULE A - LINE INSTRUCTIONS

Line 1

Add the values listed in *Schedule A*, Column E and enter the sum on Line 1.

Line 2

If you are not splitting gifts with your spouse, skip this line and enter the amount from Line 1 on Line 3. If you are splitting gifts with your spouse, indicate in the space provided on Line 2 which numbered items from *Schedule A* you are gift splitting. Enter one-half of the gifts you made to third parties on Line 2. (Your spouse should enter this amount on *Schedule A*, Line 4, of his or her return.)

Line 3

Subtract Line 2 from Line 1, and enter the balance on Line 3. This is the amount of the donor's gifts after subtracting the spouse's portion of gifts subject to gift splitting.

Line 4

If you are not splitting gifts, skip this line and go to Line 5. If you gave all of the gifts, and your spouse is filing **Form CT-709** only to show his or her half of those gifts, you need not enter any gifts on Line 4 of your return, nor include your spouse's half anywhere else on your return. Your spouse should enter the amount from *Schedule A*, Line 2, of your return on *Schedule A*, Line 4, of his or her return. If both you and your spouse make gifts for which a return is required, the amount each of you reports on *Schedule A*, Line 2, of his or her return must be reported on *Schedule A*, Line 4, of the other's return.

Example: *H* and *W* elect to gift split for the year. During the year, *W* made gifts totaling \$80,000. Half of the total gifts made by *W*, \$40,000, are allocated to *H*. The \$40,000 allocated to *H* is shown on *W*'s return, *Schedule A*, Line 2. This amount is also entered on *H*'s return, *Schedule A*, Line 4 and will be added to the gifts on Line 3 to determine the total gifts *H* made during the year.

Line 5

Add Line 3 and Line 4. The total consists of the donor's own gifts less the amount that is split with a consenting spouse, plus the donor's share of the spouse's gifts that he or she has consented to split.

Line 6

Enter the total annual exclusions you are claiming for the gifts listed on *Schedule A* (including gifts listed on Line 4). The **first \$10,000 or less** of gifts to any donee during the calendar year of a present interest in property is excluded. However, if the first \$10,000 of gifts to any donee involves tangible personal property or real property located outside Connecticut, no exclusion is available for Connecticut gift tax purposes for additional gifts to that donee.

If you split a gift with your spouse, the annual exclusion you claim against the gift may not be more than your half of the gift. (See *Gift Splitting Election* on Page 10.)

Example: You give your sister a new car costing \$16,000. Your spouse agrees to gift split with you. Each of you has made a gift of \$8,000 (\$16,000 X .50). While the maximum annual exclusion per donee is \$10,000, in this case each spouse is allowed an exclusion of \$8,000 and not \$10,000.

Line 7

Subtract Line 6 from Line 5 and enter the balance on Line 7. This is the total amount of gifts before the calculation of the marital deduction and charitable deduction.

Line 8

If you are claiming a marital deduction, indicate which numbered items from *Schedule A* you are deducting in the space provided on Line 8. Enter on Line 8 all of the gifts to your spouse which you entered on *Schedule A* and for which you are claiming a marital deduction. Do not enter any gift that you did not include on *Schedule A*.

You may deduct all gifts of nonterminable interests made during this time that you entered on *Schedule A* regardless of amount, and certain gifts of terminable interests as outlined below.

Do not enter on Line 8 any gifts to your spouse if your spouse was not a United States citizen at the time of the gift.

Terminable Interests

Generally, you cannot take the marital deduction if the gift to your spouse is a terminable interest. In most cases, a terminable interest is nondeductible if someone other than the donee spouse will have an interest in the property following the termination of the donee spouse's interest.

Some examples of terminable interests are:

- A life estate;
- An estate for a specified number of years; or
- Any other property interest that after a period of time may terminate or fail.

Life Estate with Power of Appointment

You may deduct, without an election, a gift of a terminable interest if all five of the following requirements are met:

1. The donee spouse must be entitled for life to all of the income from the entire interest, or to a specific portion of all the income from the entire interest;
2. The income payable to the donee spouse must be payable annually or at more frequent intervals;
3. The donee spouse must have the power to appoint the entire interest or the specific portion either to himself or herself or to his or her estate;
4. The power in the donee spouse must be exercisable by him or her alone and (whether exercisable by will or during life) must be exercisable in all events; and
5. The entire interest or the specific portion must not be subject to a power in any other person to appoint any part to any person other than the donee spouse.

Election to Deduct Qualified Terminable Interest Property (QTIP)

You may elect to deduct a gift of a terminable interest if the gift meets all of the following requirements:

1. The donee spouse must be entitled for life to all of the income from the entire interest, or to a specific portion of all the income from the entire interest;
2. The income payable to the donee spouse must be payable annually or at more frequent intervals; and
3. The entire interest or the specific portion must not be subject to a power in any other person to appoint any part to any person other than the donee spouse.

Make the election by checking the box on *Schedule A*, Line 14. You may only make this election if you were eligible to make and made the election for federal gift tax purposes.

Line 9

Enter the amount of the annual exclusions that were claimed for the gifts that you entered on Line 8.

Line 10

Subtract Line 9 from Line 8 and enter the balance on Line 10. This is the marital deduction that can be claimed for the year. If a terminable interest is given to a spouse and a QTIP election is made, the value of the property transferred should equal the amount on Line 10.

Line 11

If you are claiming a deduction for charitable gifts, enter your total charitable, public, or similar gifts (minus exclusions allowed) on Line 11 and enter (on the short line) the item number(s) of the gift(s) from *Schedule A* that you are deducting on Line 11. You may deduct from the total amount of gifts made during the calendar year all gifts you gave to or for the use of:

- The United States, a state or political subdivision of a state or the District of Columbia, for exclusively public purposes;
- Any corporation, trust, community chest, fund or foundation organized and operated only for religious, charitable, scientific, literary or educational purposes, or to prevent cruelty to children or animals, or to foster national or international amateur sports competition (if none of its activities involve providing athletic equipment, unless it is a qualified amateur sports organization), as long as no part of the earnings benefits any one person, no substantial propaganda is produced, and no lobbying or campaigning for any candidate for public office is done;
- A fraternal society, order or association operating under a lodge system, if the transferred property is to be used only for religious, charitable, scientific, literary or educational purposes, including the encouragement of art and the prevention of cruelty to children or animals;
- Any war veterans organization organized in the United States (or any of its possessions) or any of its auxiliary departments of local chapters or posts, as long as no part of any of the earnings benefits any one person.

Line 12

Add Line 10 and Line 11 and enter the amount on Line 12. This is the total of the marital deduction and the charitable gift deduction.

Line 13

Subtract Line 12 from Line 7 and enter the balance on Line 13. This is the amount of taxable gifts for the year. The amount from Line 13 is also entered on **Form CT-709**, Section 2, Line 1.

Terminable Interest Marital Deduction

Line 14

Check the box if an election is made under I.R.C. §2523(f) for terminable interest transfers to a spouse and enter the item numbers (from **Form CT-709**, *Schedule A*) of the gifts for which you made this election on the space provided.

Line 15

Check the box on Line 15 if the transferor wishes to elect out of the automatic QTIP treatment for certain annuities. (I.R.C. §2523(f)(6) creates an **automatic** QTIP election for gifts of joint and survivor annuities where the spouses are the only possible recipients of the annuity prior to the death of the last surviving spouse.) Then enter the item number from **Form CT-709**, *Schedule A*, for the annuities for which he or she is making the election.

Any annuities entered on Line 15 cannot also be entered on *Schedule A*, Line 8. Any such annuities that are not listed on Line 15 must be entered on *Schedule A*, Line 8. If there is more than one such joint and survivor annuity, the donor is not required to make the election for all of them. However, once made, the election is irrevocable.

CONNECTICUT GIFT TAX RETURN ATTACHMENTS

- Attach a complete copy of federal Form 709, United States Gift (and Generation-Skipping Transfer) Tax Return, including all attachments.
- A donor claiming special valuation on a gift of farmland **must** attach *Schedule CT-709 FARMLAND* to provide the fair market value of the farmland, based on its highest and best use value at the time of the transfer or change in classification. The donor must also provide a copy of *Schedule CT-709 FARMLAND* to the donee(s).
- For each gift of a life insurance policy, attach a copy of federal Form 712, Life Insurance Statement.
For single premium or paid-up policies, where the surrender value of the policy exceeds its replacement cost, the true economic value of the

policy will be greater than the amount shown on federal Form 712, Line 59. In these situations, you should report the true economic value of the policy.

- For gifts of stock of closely held or inactive corporations, attach the balance sheet for the period nearest the date of the gift, statements of net earnings or operating results and dividends paid for each of the five preceding years, and a concise statement of the method of valuation.
- Attach any other documents, such as **appraisals** required for adequate explanation of value. If no appraisal is attached to show how property is valued, explain in detail how value was determined.

FORM CT-709
CONNECTICUT GIFT TAX RETURN**CT-709**
CALENDAR YEAR
2000

Donor's First Name and Middle Initial		Last Name	Social Security Number
Address		Number and Street	PO Box
City, Town or Post Office		State	ZIP Code
Legal Residence (domicile) (county and state)			Citizenship if not U.S.
Check applicable box: Connecticut Resident <input type="checkbox"/> Nonresident <input type="checkbox"/>			Check here if Amended Return <input type="checkbox"/> (Attach an explanation)

IMPORTANT: FORM CT-709 CANNOT BE FILED AS A JOINT RETURN**SECTION 1**

- A. 1. If the donor died during the calendar year for which this return is filed, check here ☐ and enter date of death ☐ 2000
2. If the donor died during the calendar year for which this return is filed and no federal estate tax return is required to be filed, check here ☐
- B. If the donor died during the calendar year for which this return is filed and a federal estate tax return extension was requested on federal Form 4768, *Application for Extension of Time to File a Return and/or Pay U.S. Estate (and Generation-Skipping Transfer) Taxes*, check here ☐
- C. 1. If the donor is claiming special valuation on a gift of farmland, check here ☐
2. If you elect under I.R.C. §529(c)(2)(B) to treat any transfers made this year to a qualified state tuition program as made ratably over a five-year period beginning this year, check here. (See instructions) ☐
- | | YES | NO |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| D. Is your spouse a U.S. citizen? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| If NO , did you transfer any property to your spouse during the calendar year? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| E. Gifts by husband or wife to third parties – Do you consent to have the gifts made by you and your spouse to third parties during the calendar year considered as made one-half by each of you? (See instructions) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (If the answer is NO , skip Lines F, G, and H and go to Schedule A. If the answer is YES , the following information must be furnished and your spouse must sign the consent shown below.) | | |
| F. Were you married to one another during the entire calendar year? (See instructions) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| If the answer above is NO , check whether <input type="checkbox"/> married <input type="checkbox"/> divorced <input type="checkbox"/> widowed Give date | | |
| G. Will your spouse file a gift tax return for this calendar year? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| H. Consent of Spouse – I consent to have the gifts made by me and by my spouse to third parties during the calendar year considered as made one-half by each of us. We are both aware of the joint and several liability for tax created by the execution of this consent. | | |
| Name of consenting spouse ▶ | | Social Security No. ▶ |
| Consenting spouse's signature | | Date |

SECTION 2**TAX COMPUTATION**

1. Total taxable gifts (Schedule A, Line 13)	▶	1		
2. Connecticut Gift Tax (See instructions)	▶	2		
3. Payments made with extension request	▶	3		
4. If Line 3 is greater than Line 2, enter amount overpaid (Subtract Line 2 from Line 3)	▶	4		
5. If Line 2 is greater than Line 3, enter balance of tax due (Subtract Line 3 from Line 2)	▶	5		
6. Interest (from due date of tax)	▶	6		
7. Penalty	▶	7		
8. Total amount due (Add Lines 5, 6, and 7)	▶	8		

Due Date: On or before April 15 following the close of the calendar year in which the gifts were made. The due date is April 17, 2001, for calendar year 2000. (For donors who died during the calendar year in which the gifts were made, see instructions.)

Make check or money order payable to: COMMISSIONER OF REVENUE SERVICES

Write the donor's Social Security Number and "2000 Form CT-709" on the check.

Mail to: Department of Revenue Services
PO Box 2978
Hartford CT 06104-2978

DECLARATION: I declare under the penalty of false statement that I have examined this return (including any accompanying schedules and statements) and, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it is true, complete, and correct. (The penalty for false statement is imprisonment not to exceed one year or a fine not to exceed two thousand dollars, or both.) Declaration of preparer (other than donor) is based on all information of which preparer has any knowledge.

Sign Here Keep a copy of this return for your records	Donor's Signature	Date	Telephone Number ()
	Paid Preparer's Signature	Date	Preparer's PTIN or SSN
	Firm Name and Address		Federal Employer ID Number

ATTACH A COMPLETE COPY OF FEDERAL FORM 709 AND THE NECESSARY SUPPLEMENTAL DOCUMENTS (SEE INSTRUCTIONS)

SCHEDULE A - Computation of Taxable Gifts (Attach additional sheets if necessary)

A	B	C	D	E
Item No.	Gifts Subject to Gift Tax	Donor's adjusted basis of gift	Date of gift	Value at date of gift
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donee's name and address • Donee's Social Security Number • Relationship to donor (if any) • Description of gift • If the gift was made by means of a trust, enter trust's identifying number below • If the gift was market securities, enter CUSIP number(s), if available <p>If the gift was property, its fair market value at the date of the gift is considered the amount of the gift. See instructions for gifts of farmland.</p>			
1				
1.	Total gifts made by donor (<i>See instructions</i>)		1	
2.	One-half of items (<i>Item No.(s)</i>) attributable to spouse (<i>See instructions</i>)		2	
3.	Subtract Line 2 from Line 1		3	
4.	Gifts made by spouse to be included (From <i>Schedule A</i> , Line 2, of spouse's return)		4	
5.	Total gifts (Add Line 3 and Line 4)		5	
6.	Total annual exclusions for gifts listed on <i>Schedule A</i> , including Line 4 above (<i>See instructions</i>)		6	
7.	Total included amount of gifts (Subtract Line 6 from Line 5)		7	
DEDUCTIONS				
8.	Gifts to spouse for which a marital deduction will be claimed, based on items (<i>Item No.(s)</i>) of <i>Schedule A</i>	8		
9.	Exclusions attributable to gifts on Line 8	9		
10.	Marital deduction (Subtract Line 9 from Line 8)	10		
11.	Charitable deduction (based on <i>Item No.(s)</i> less exclusions)	11		
12.	Total deductions (Add Line 10 and Line 11)		12	
13.	Taxable gifts (Subtract Line 12 from Line 7) Enter here and also in Section 2, Line 1, on the front of this return		13	

Terminable Interest Marital Deduction (*See instructions*)

14. ☐ Check here if you elected, under the rules of I.R.C. §2523(f), to include gifts of qualified terminable interest property on Line 8 above. Enter the item numbers (from *Schedule A*, above) of the gifts for which you made this election. ➡ _____
15. ☐ Check here if you elect under I.R.C. §2523(f)(6) **NOT** to treat as qualified terminable interest property any joint and survivor annuities that are reported on *Schedule A* and would otherwise be treated as qualified terminable interest property under I.R.C. §2523(f). Enter the item numbers (from *Schedule A*) for the annuities for which you are making this election. ➡ _____

PLEASE ATTACH THE NECESSARY SUPPLEMENTARY DOCUMENTS (**SEE INSTRUCTIONS**)

FORM CT-709 EXT

CT-709 EXT
CALENDAR YEAR

(Rev. 12/00)

Application For Extension of Time to File Connecticut Gift Tax Return

► **2000**

IMPORTANT! PLEASE READ INSTRUCTIONS ON REVERSE BEFORE COMPLETING THIS APPLICATION

TAXPAYER (Please Type or Print)	Donor's First Name and Middle Initial ►	Last Name ►	Social Security Number ____ : ____ : ____
	Address ►	Number and Street ►	PO Box ►
	City or Town ►	State	ZIP Code
			Date Received (FOR DEPARTMENT USE ONLY)

This is not an extension of time to pay any amount of tax — penalties and interest may apply. (See instructions)
An extension granted by the Internal Revenue Service does not automatically extend the Connecticut filing date.

I request a six-month extension of time to file a Connecticut Gift Tax Return for calendar year _____ .

If the donor died during the year that the gifts were made, enter the date of death ► _____ .

I have requested a federal extension using federal Form 4868, Application for Automatic Extension of Time to File U.S. Individual Income Tax Return, for calendar year 2000; or I have requested an extension of time to file the federal gift tax return by writing to the district director or service center of the Internal Revenue Service for my area. ☐ Yes ☐ No

If **No**, the reason for the Connecticut extension is: _____

YOU WILL BE NOTIFIED ONLY IF YOUR EXTENSION REQUEST IS DENIED.

1. Total Connecticut gift tax liability for **2000** (You may estimate this amount) ►

1.		
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Note: You must enter an amount in the box provided. If you do not expect to owe tax, enter zero (0).

Make check or money order payable to: COMMISSIONER OF REVENUE SERVICES.

Write the donor's Social Security Number and "2000 Form CT-709 EXT" on the check or money order.

Mail to: State of Connecticut
Department of Revenue Services
PO Box 2978
Hartford CT 06104-2978

DECLARATION: I declare under the penalty of false statement that I have examined this application and, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it is true, complete, and correct. (The penalty for false statement is imprisonment not to exceed one year or a fine not to exceed two thousand dollars, or both.) Declaration of preparer (other than donor) is based on all information of which preparer has any knowledge.

Sign Here Keep a copy of this return for your records	Donor's Signature	Date	Telephone Number ()
	Paid Preparer's Signature	Date	Preparer's PTIN or SSN
	Firm Name and Address ►		Federal Employer ID Number
			Firm Telephone Number ()

Form CT-709 EXT Instructions

Purpose

Use **Form CT-709 EXT** to request a six-month extension to file a Connecticut Gift Tax Return. It is not necessary to include a reason for the Connecticut extension request if you have already filed federal Form 4868 or if you have written a letter to the district director or the Internal Revenue Service Center for your area. If federal Form 4868 was not filed, the donor can apply for a six-month extension to file a Connecticut Gift Tax Return, provided there is reasonable cause for the request.

How to Get an Extension to File

To get a Connecticut filing extension you **must** complete **Form CT-709 EXT** in its entirety; file it by the due date of the return; and pay the amount shown on Line 1. You will be notified only if your extension request is denied.

Form CT-709 EXT extends *only the time to file* your Connecticut Gift Tax Return. **Form CT-709 EXT** *does not extend the time to pay* your gift tax.

Note: Form CT-709 cannot be filed as a joint return with your spouse. However, a married couple may elect to "gift split." See *Gift Splitting Election* on Page 10 of the Form CT-709 booklet.

If a married couple expects to gift split, and each spouse is required to file Form CT-709, each spouse must complete **Form CT-709 EXT** to request an extension to file.

Penalty and Interest

In general, penalty and interest apply to any portion of the tax that is not paid on or before the original due date of the return. Interest is computed on the underpayment of tax at the rate of 1% (.01) per month or fraction of a month from the statutory due date to the date of payment.

Late Payment Penalty: The penalty for underpayment of tax is 10% (.10) of the amount due or \$50, whichever is greater.

Late Filing Penalty: In the event that no tax is due, the Commissioner of Revenue Services may impose a \$50 penalty for the late filing of any return or report that is required by law to be filed.

When To File Form CT-709 EXT

This extension request is due on or before the original due date for filing your Connecticut Gift Tax Return. Generally the donor must file this extension request on or before April 15 annually for gifts made during the preceding calendar year. If the donor of the gifts died during the year in which the gifts were made, the due date for filing **Form CT-709 EXT** is the earlier of the due date, with extensions, of the donor's federal Estate Tax Return (Form 706) or April 15 of the year following the calendar year in which the gifts were made.

If the due date falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the next business day is the due date.

Required Information

Calendar Year - Enter the calendar year in which the gifts were made.

Name, Address, and Social Security Number - Enter the donor's name, address, and Social Security Number.

Signature

The donor must sign this form. However, if a donor is unable, by reason of illness, absence or other good cause, to sign a request for an extension, any person standing in a close personal or business relationship (including attorneys, accountants, and enrolled agents) to the donor may sign the request on his or her behalf, and shall be considered as a duly authorized agent for this purpose, provided the request sets forth the reasons for a signature other than by the donor and the relationship existing between the donor and the signer.

Others Who May Sign

Anyone with a signed Power of Attorney on file may sign on your behalf.

Paid Preparer Information

Anyone you pay to prepare your return must sign and date it. Paid preparers must also enter their Social Security Number (SSN) or Preparer Tax Identification Number (PTIN), their firm's Federal Employer Identification Number (FEIN), and their firm's address in the spaces provided.

Mailing Your Application

Keep a copy of this application for your records.

Mail to: State of Connecticut
Department of Revenue Services
PO Box 2978
Hartford CT 06104-2978

SCHEDULE CT-709 FARMLAND

CALENDAR YEAR
2000

Donor's First Name and Middle Initial		Last Name		Social Security Number ____ : ____ : ____	
Address (number and street)			PO Box		Date Received (FOR DEPARTMENT USE ONLY)
City, Town or Post Office		State		ZIP Code	

Schedule of Farmland

A Item No.	B <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Donee's name and address Donee's Social Security Number Relationship to donor (if any) Description of gift Include the town, volume, and page number of land records at which the deed of gift is recorded.	C Date of Gift	D Fair market value of farmland at date of gift	E Value as farmland at date of gift
1				

F Gift tax due from the donee if the farmland that is valued at current use is subsequently transferred or reclassified (*See instructions*) \$ _____

If you are claiming special valuation on a gift of farmland, this schedule must be attached to Form CT-709.
You must also furnish a copy of this schedule and the instructions on the reverse side to the donee.

DECLARATION: I declare under the penalty of false statement that I have examined this return (including any accompanying schedules and statements) and, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it is true, complete, and correct. (The penalty for false statement is imprisonment not to exceed one year or a fine not to exceed two thousand dollars, or both.) Declaration of preparer (other than donor) is based on all information of which preparer has any knowledge.

Donor's Signature	Date
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SCHEDULE CT-709 FARMLAND

PURPOSE OF SCHEDULE

For Connecticut gift tax purposes, a donor claiming special valuation on a gift of farmland must attach this schedule to the Connecticut Gift Tax Return and indicate the fair market value of the farmland, based on its highest and best use, as of the date of transfer.

WHO SHOULD FILE THIS SCHEDULE

Any donor who makes a gift of farmland to a lineal descendant or the descendant's spouse **and** claims special valuation of the land must file *Schedule CT-709 Farmland*.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Transfers of Farmland or Change of Classification

Land that is classified as farmland under Conn. Gen. Stat. §12-107c and that is transferred to a donee who is a lineal descendant or the spouse of a lineal descendant, is valued based upon its current classification and use as farmland, without regard to neighborhood land use of a more intensive nature. If, within ten years:

- Any **interest in the farmland is transferred** by the donee to anyone other than the donee's lineal descendant or the spouse of the donee's lineal descendant, or
- The **farmland is no longer classified** as farmland,

the donee (or the donee's lineal descendant or the descendant's spouse, if the farmland has been transferred by the donee to the donee's lineal descendant or the descendant's spouse) is liable for the difference between the tax due from the donor based on its value as farmland and the tax that would have been due if the land had been valued based upon its fair market value.

Due Date of Additional Tax Liability

The additional tax entered on Line F of this schedule must be paid no later than 60 days following the transfer or the change in classification. Interest will accrue at the rate of 1% (.01) per month or fraction of a month from the sixty-first day.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR DONORS

Attach completed *Schedule CT-709 Farmland to Form CT-709, Connecticut Gift Tax Return*, if the donor is making a gift of farmland to a lineal descendant, or to the spouse of a lineal descendant, and the donor claims special valuation of the land.

1. Enter the donor's name, mailing address, and Social Security Number at the top of the schedule.
2. Complete Columns A through E of the *Schedule of Farmland* for each gift.

Column A – Number each gift.

Column B – Enter the donee's identifying information and a complete description of the farmland being transferred, including the volume and page number of the land records of the town in which the deed of gift is recorded. This information should match the description on Form CT-709, *Schedule A*, Column B. You must attach a copy of the deed that shows its receipt and recording by the town clerk.

Column C – Enter the date of the gift.

Column D – Enter the fair market value of the farmland, based on its highest and best use, as of the date of the transfer. This should match the amount on federal Form 709, Schedule A.

Column E – Enter the value of the farmland based upon its current use as farmland, as of the date of the transfer. This should match the amount on Form CT-709, *Schedule A*, Column E.

3. Calculate any additional gift tax that may become due.

Line F – Enter the additional gift tax due. Calculate the additional gift tax due as if you are filing a pro forma Form CT-709 using the fair market value of the farmland as reported on federal Form 709, Schedule A. Subtract the actual tax reported on Form CT-709 from the tax calculated on the pro forma Form CT-709.

4. **Declaration** – The donor must sign and date this schedule.
5. You must also provide a copy of *Schedule CT-709 Farmland* to the donee(s).
6. Attach the original *Schedule CT-709 Farmland* to **Form CT-709**.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR DONEES

If additional gift tax becomes due because, within ten years after a gift of farmland, the donee transfers the farmland to a person other than the donee's lineal descendant or that descendant's spouse, or the land is no longer classified as farmland under Conn. Gen. Stat. §12-107c, the donee (or, if the land was transferred to the donee's lineal descendant or that descendant's spouse, the descendant or the descendant's spouse) must submit to DRS the copy of *Schedule CT-709 Farmland* that the original donor provided to the donee. The schedule must be provided to DRS no later than 60 days after the additional tax becomes due. The donee (or, if the land was transferred to the donee's lineal descendant or that descendant's spouse, the descendant or the descendant's spouse) must provide a written statement indicating when the land was transferred to a person other than the donee's lineal descendant or that descendant's spouse, or, if the land is no longer classified as farmland under Conn. Gen. Stat. §12-107c, when the classification of the land was changed.

Attach a check or money order for the additional tax entered on Line F of *Schedule CT-709 Farmland* by the donor to a copy of *Schedule CT-709 Farmland* provided by the donor to the donee and the written statement and mail them to:

**Department of Revenue Services
PO Box 2978
Hartford CT 06104-2978**

The check or money order should be payable to the "**Commissioner of Revenue Services.**"

The Commissioner may, for good cause, extend the time for payment of the tax if the donee (or, if the land was transferred to the donee's lineal descendant or the descendant's spouse, that descendant or the descendant's spouse) files a written application with the Commissioner on or before the 60-day period expires.

CONNECTICUT TAX ASSISTANCE

FOR TAX INFORMATION

- Visit the DRS Web site at:
www.drs.state.ct.us
- Call CONN-TAX:
1-800-382-9463 (toll-free from within Connecticut) or
860-297-5962 (from anywhere)

TTY, TDD, and Text Telephone users only may transmit inquiries 24 hours a day, seven days a week by calling 860-297-4911.

Personal taxpayer assistance is available during business hours listed at right. Extended hours are offered January through April. Call Conn-Tax or visit our Web site for details.

- Write to:
Department of Revenue Services
Taxpayer Services Division
25 Sigourney Street
Hartford CT 06106-5032

FORMS AND PUBLICATIONS

May be obtained 24 hours a day, seven days a week by using any of the following resources:

- Internet
Preview and download forms and publications from the DRS Web site at: www.drs.state.ct.us
- DRS TaxFax
Call **860-297-5698** from the handset attached to your fax machine and select from the menu; or
- Telephone
From a touch-tone phone call:
1-800-382-9463 (toll-free from within Connecticut) and select **Option 2**, or
860-297-4753 (from anywhere).

WALK-IN OFFICES

For free assistance or forms, visit our offices from Monday through Friday 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. For pre-recorded directions to DRS offices call CONN-TAX. If you require special accommodations, please advise the DRS representative.

BRIDGEPORT
10 Middle Street
203-579-6251

HAMDEN
3074 Whitney Avenue, Bldg. #2
203-287-8243

HARTFORD
25 Sigourney Street
860-297-5962

NORWICH
2 Cliff Street
860-889-2669

WATERBURY
Rowland State Government Center
55 West Main Street, Suite 100
203-805-6789

STATEWIDE SERVICES

For information on statewide services and programs, visit the ConneCT Web site at www.state.ct.us

For questions about federal taxes, contact the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) at 1-800-829-1040.
To order federal tax forms, call 1-800-829-3676.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE SERVICES MISSION STATEMENT

The Mission of the Connecticut Department of Revenue Services is to administer the tax laws of the State of Connecticut and collect the tax revenues in the most cost effective manner; achieve the highest level of voluntary compliance through accurate, efficient, and courteous customer services; and perform in a manner which instills public confidence in the integrity, and fairness of the state's tax programs.

State of Connecticut
Department of Revenue Services
25 Sigourney Street
Hartford CT 06106-5032